WEDNESDAY, JUNE

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

An AUTHENTIC COPY *of the* EARL OF ABINGDON's SPEECH *and* PROTEST *on Monday laſt,*

My Lords,

I HAVE given no obſtruction to theſe bills, in their progreſs through the Houſe, becauſe whatever bears the name of conciliation with America, tho' it be a ſhadow, I am ready to catch at; and for the ſame reaſons (meaning that they ſhould paſs) it is not now my intention to divide the Houſe upon them; but, my Lords, as I am firmly perſuaded that theſe bills are no more than a continuation of that deluſion, which has brought this country to its preſent brink of ruin, and ſo far from obtaining the end propoſed by them, that they are deſtructive of it, I riſe to put my ſimple negative upon them, and will place my reaſons for doing ſo upon the Journals of the Houſe. And, my Lords, having ſaid this, I have only to add my congratulations to your Lordſhips on the late miraculous converſion of Parliament to the true faith. Whiggiſm triumphant over Toryiſm. Whig meaſures ingrafted on Tory principles.

"*Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam*
"*Jungere ſi velit: riſum teneatis amici?*"

But, my Lords, however pleaſed I may be with this Centaur not Fabulous, I fear the motives that have produced it are not of the moſt honeſt kind. I fear, my Lords, that it is a temporary ſacrifice only of principles to places, and that, when the golden age is over, the iron age will return in its room. This good, however, my Lords, it muſt produce, American liberties are hereby confirmed, and put out of the reach of Tory diſturbance for the time to come.

PROTEST.

Diſſentient,

Becauſe the terms now offered by the above bills to America, whilſt *ſufficient* to ſhew the very humiliating ſtate to which the dignity and boaſted ſupremacy of Parliament are reduced, are *inſufficient* to the great end of conciliation propoſed by them; and for the following reaſons:

Firſt, Becauſe (as to the firſt bill) a declaration not to impoſe taxation on America is, in the very ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe, a confirmation of the right; for without the right, the declaration is void; whereas America denies the right, and, upon that ground, reſiſts the exerciſe. If the right then be reſerved, the object of reſiſtance remains, and, ſo remaining, may be exerciſed whenever any future Quixotte Miniſtry, in example of their predeceſſors, ſhall be led to convert hiſtory into romance. But it is objected "that a right cannot be ſurrendered;" ſo neither, if it be a conſtitutional right, can the exerciſe of it be diſpenſed with; for what repels the former, muſt equally counteract the latter. But this is no conſtitutional right; on the contrary, the conſtitution reprobates and diſavows it. For taxation and repreſentation are *conſtitutionally* inſeparable, and America is not repreſented; of courſe America cannot be taxed. Whilſt America therefore will not accept that by courteſy of Parliament, which ſhe holds in right of the conſtitution, and for the good reaſon that an act of Parliament is revocable, and the conſtitution irrevocable, it follows that a renunciation of the right, and not the mere ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe, was the proper object of this bill.

Secondly, Becauſe (as to the ſecond bill) the appointment of Commiſſioners to treat with any perſon or perſons, other than the Congreſs, is ſo glaring a manifeſtation of the intention of ſuch treaty, as muſt neceſſarily occaſion a circumſpection in the Congreſs, that may not be much to the eaſe of the Commiſſioners themſelves.

Thirdly, Becauſe, although the Commiſſioners and the Congreſs be agreed, ſuch agreement is of no effect till confirmed by Parliament; which is giving ſuch advantage to Parliament, by knowing what Congreſs will do, and is of ſuch diſadvantage to Congreſs, by not knowing what Parliament will confirm, that the very inequality of the conditions will put a ſtop to accommodation.

Fourthly, Becauſe, as the withdrawing of the troops would be the ſaving of the army (not to mention the policy of the meaſure upon other grounds) ſo the ceaſing of hoſtilities there will, by fatal experience, prove to be the loſs of it. The remains of General Burgoyne's army are now conſtituting a part of the militia yeomanry of America.

Fifthly, Becauſe the Prohibitory Act is to be ſuſpended under exceptions and reſtrictions, which exceptions and reſtrictions (and whilſt Great-Britain is under neither) intending reſtraint upon the ſupplies of America, are neither liberal in propoſal, nor probable in acceptance.

Sixthly, Becauſe among the many things to be done, the one thing *needful* is to be left undone. The Quebec Act is to remain without ſuſpenſion. The power given to the Commiſſioners is, "to ſuſpend the operation and effect of any act or acts of Parliament, which have paſſed ſince the 10th day of February 1763, and which relate to any of his Majeſty's *ſaid* Colonies, Provinces or Plantations in North America;" but Canada is not one of the *ſaid* Colonies, Provinces and Plantations, referred to in the bill, and therefore the Commiſſioners have no power to ſuſpend the operation and effect of any act or acts of Parliament that relate to Canada. This then will create a ſtumbling-block, inſurmountable, at the very threſhold of negotiation. For, beſides the eſtabliſhment of deſpotiſm and popery in Canada, under which America will never ſit quiet, this horrid and unconſtitutional act, by extending the boundaries of its province, has invaded the property, and removed the land marks of its neighbouring Colonies; a violation that juſtice ſhould redreſs, if America were even ſilent thereupon.

Seventhly, Becauſe power is given to the Commiſſioners to grant pardons to people, who not only they ſay have been guilty of no offences, but the very bills themſelves ſay the ſame thing for them; for, beſides acceding to the claims of America, the Americans are ſtiled his Majeſty's *faithful ſubjects*; and to pardon *faithful ſubjects* is an act of ſupererogation, if not of abſurdity.

Eighthly, Becauſe the appointment of Governors being now in the hands of the Congreſs, an attempt to ſuperſede that power, before it be known whether the terms offered be accepted, looks more like having an eye to that Machiavelian maxim of "*divide et impera*," than to the more ſolid benefits of a general union.

Laſtly, Becauſe conceſſion now, like a death-bed repentance, comes at the laſt hour; and being, as avowedly, the effect of neceſſity, and not of principle, we are left under all the fears and apprehenſions of diſſolution; and without the hope of ſalvation, but in the magnanimity of America: a magnanimity, however, which we have already experienced, and which (by inſiſting on the juſtice of removing from his Majeſty's Councils thoſe evil Miniſters, who have trodden on the liberties, and, with ſavage cruelty, ſpilled the blood of America, and by placing in their room the friends of humanity and of the conſtitution) may reſtore us to that health and ſtrength, and again to that peace and empire, which was once the boaſt of this country, and the terror of the world beſide.

ABINGDON.

TRENTON, JUNE 3.

Extracts from his Excellency Governor LIVINGSTON's MESSAGE *to the General Aſſembly of the State of New-Jerſey.*

GENTLEMEN,

I HEARTILY congratulate you upon the agreeable news we have received from France, ſince I had the pleaſure of meeting you laſt in this place. The treaties of alliance, and of amity and commerce, between his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the United States of America, by which our freedom, ſovereignty and independence, are fully recognized, ratified and guaranteed, and our trade left free and unembarraſſed, are ſo advantageous on our part, and diſplay ſuch generoſity and magnanimity on that of our illuſtrious ally, as cannot but excite in our breaſts the moſt cordial reſpect for that powerful Monarch, and the devouteſt acknowledgement of that propitious Providence, which hath influenced the heart of a foreign Prince to interpoſe his aſſiſtance for delivering us from the bloody perſecution of one of late our own. As we were at firſt compelled into a declaration of independence, it was the higheſt wiſdom to ſolicit a ſuitable alliance for its ſecurity and ſupport. To both theſe meaſures we may appeal to the whole world, that we were driven by a tyrannical King, a venal Parliament, and a flagitious Miniſtry. Indeed the conduct of our oppreſſors has, thro' the whole courſe of the war, been ſo infatuate and remorſeleſs, as if Heaven had deprived them of common ſenſe, as well as Hell inſpired them with all its malice. But their day of national correction is ſwiftly approaching. Their unparalleled cruelties, both in the eaſtern and weſtern world, have at laſt kindled the Divine vengeance; and the judgements of God are now overtaking a nation which has filled up the meaſure of its iniquity; and long been the moſt impious and deteſtable of any in Chriſtendom. To chaſtiſe her inſolence, the ſons of Freedom and America is now united in an indiſſoluble league. How muſt haughty Britain be confounded at the dreadful news; and curſe the fatal conſequences of her mock-miracle policy? Methinks I ſee her power and grandeur crumbling into ruin, and all her towering honours levelled with the duſt. That deciſive influence which ſhe has long maintained in the ſcale of Europe, is now rapidly verging to ſullen impotence: and the miſtreſs of the ocean become the contempt of thoſe very potentates, who lately revered her counſels and trembled at her arms. But how ſpeedily ſoever ſhe may be doomed to final perdition, it is our duty to guard againſt the vindictive effects of her expiring ſtruggles. When all the horrors of deſperation ſeize her, and utterly hopeleſs of conqueſt, ſhe determines to riſe even above herſelf, by ſome ſignal ſtupendous act of barbarity, *having*, like the Devil in the apocalypſe, *great wrath, becauſe ſhe knoweth that ſhe hath but ſhort time*, ſhe may attempt to deſolate what ſhe finds it impoſſible to ſubdue. Againſt ſuch ravage and deſtruction, to which, we know by experience, it is not beneath her dignity to condeſcend, it is our intereſt to oppoſe the moſt ſtrenuous exertions. We want only one ſpirited and general effort to expel her remnant of banditti from the Continent, and for ever to emancipate ourſelves into compleat and uninterrupted liberty. One campaign more will, in all probability, decide the important conteſt: And in whoſe favour it is likely to terminate, is written by the hand of Providence in characters too legible to be miſunderſtood.

The alacrity of our men to enter into the ſervice, and the great diſpatch with which our battalions are compleating, muſt alſo affect every lover of his country with ſingular pleaſure.

The reſolution of Congreſs of the 19th of March, reſpecting the raiſing the quotas of men, and the providing their accoutrements, is herewith laid before you, together with that of the 17th of April, purſuant to which this State has only to compleat three regiments of infantry in the manner recommended by the reſolution of the 26th day of February laſt.

Gentlemen,

As you roſe at the laſt ſitting of the Aſſembly without ratifying the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States, I hope they will engage your early attention at the preſent.

The Congreſs, by their reſolution of the 10th of March, having earneſtly requeſted the Governors and Preſidents of the reſpective States to tranſmit to them as ſoon as poſſible atteſted copies of the acts paſſed by their reſpective legiſlatures, in purſuance of recommendations of Congreſs, which they may have received ſince the firſt day of November laſt, and of all acts which they may hereafter paſs in conſequence of future recommendations; you will be pleaſed to furniſh me, for that purpoſe, with atteſted copies of the acts firſt deſcribed, with all convenient ſpeed.

I embrace this opportunity further to communicate to you a reſolution of Congreſs of the firſt inſtant, recommending it to the ſeveral States to empower the executive authority of ſuch States, from time to time, to grant exemptions from duty in the militia to ſuch perſons as may, from time to time, be employed in manufacturing military ſtores and other articles, for the uſe of the United States.

The preſent condition of our public accounts renders it indiſpenſably neceſſary to appoint ſome perſon in the character of Auditor, with a ſufficient ſalary to induce a gentleman of adequate ſkill and abilities to accept of the appointment.

I hope, Gentlemen, it will engage your ſeaſonable conſideration what meaſures ought to be adopted, reſpecting thoſe amphibious inmates (ever-willing citizens to all the purpoſes of deriving from the State every legal benefit and protection, but to none of returning reciprocal duty and allegiance) who ſeem reſolved, to the very end of the quarrel, to maintain a kind of ſhameful and moſt diſingenuous neutrality; hoping, by not avowedly eſpouſing either ſide, but occaſionally and indirectly abetting both, to ſecure to themſelves a favourable reception with the prevailing party, let that party eventually prove to be the oppreſſive or the oppreſſed. Such political hypocrites ought, by a general teſt, to be dragged from their lurking-holes, ferretted out of their duplicity and *refuge of lies*, and be taught, by an act for the purpoſe, that however willing the legiſlature may be to imitate the example of the generous houſholder, who made no difference in his payments between thoſe who went to labour in his vineyard at the firſt or eleventh hour, they are determined not to ſet the firſt example in the world, of allowing wages to thoſe who never would enter the vineyard at all, till the grapes were fully ripe by the cultivation of others; and came then only with the view of ſneaking, ſponging upon, and regaling themſelves with, the wine of other peoples expreſſing.

There are in this ſtate many valuable and conſcientious citizens, who are ſcrupulous of taking an oath in the preſent form, and with the Engliſh ceremony of kiſſing the book, which they conſider as ſuperſtitious and a remnant of popery. Amidſt that liberality of ſentiment and utter abhorrence of infringing upon the rights of conſcience, which ſeems to mark the preſent æra with peculiar luſtre, can it be conſiſtent with ſound policy, and the generous ſpirit of our conſtitution, to [illegible] man, for a religious ſcruple, from the privileges of [illegible]ty, which the moſt profligate and abandoned are permitted to enjoy in the fulleſt latitude? I [illegible] ſelf that our legiſlature will be ſo [illegible] pulouſly, which is at leaſt innocent [illegible] magiſtrate, in the adminiſtration of [illegible] with ſuch part of it as may [illegible] and is beyond queſtion altogether [illegible] ſpect eſſential to its nature or [illegible]

I have further to lay before you [illegible] tion of Congreſs of the 23d [illegible]

cient power, [illegible]
with such exceptions [illegible]
strictions as they [illegible]
inhabitants or subjects [illegible]
the States, or adhered to [illegible]
and shall surrender themselves [illegible]
officer of any of these States, [illegible]
State to which they may belong before the [illegible]
June next, and recommending it to the good and faithful citizens of those States to receive such returning penitents with compassion and mercy, and to forgive and bury in oblivion their past failings and transgressions.

Tho' I think it my duty to submit this resolution to your serious consideration, because it is recommended by Congress, I do not think it my duty to recommend it to your approbation, because it appears to me both unequal and impolitic. It may, consistently with the profoundest veneration for that august Assembly, be presumed that they are less acquainted with the particular circumstances and internal police of some of the States, than those who have had more favourable opportunities for that purpose. There seems, it is true, something so noble and magnanimous in proclaiming an unmerited amnesty to a number of disappointed criminals, submitting themselves to the mercy of their country; and there is in reality something so divine and christian in the forgiveness of injuries, that it may appear rather invidious to offer any thing in obstruction of the intended clemency. But as to the benevolent religion to which we are under the highest obligations to conform our conduct, tho' it forbids at all times, and in all cases, the indulgence of personal hatred and malevolence, it prohibits not any treatment of national enemies or municipal offenders, necessary to self-preservation and the general weal of society. And as to humanity, I could never persuade myself that it consisted in such lenity towards our adversaries, either British or domestic, as was evidently productive of tenfold barbarity on their part, when such barbarity would probably have been prevented by our retaliating upon them the first perpetration, and consequently our apparent inhumanity, in particular instances, have certainly been humane in the final result. Alas! how many lives had been saved, and what a scene of inexpressible misery prevented, had we, from the beginning, treated our bosom-traitors with proper severity, and inflicted the law of retaliation upon an enemy too savage to be humanized by any other argument! As both political pardon and punishment ought to be regulated by political considerations, and must derive their expedience or impropriety from their salutary or pernicious influence upon the community, I cannot conceive what advantages are proposed by inviting to the embraces of their country a set of beings, from which any country, I should imagine, would esteem it a capital part of its felicity to remain forever at the remotest distance. It is not probable that those who deserted us to aid the most matchless connoisseurs in the refinements of cruelty (who have exhausted human ingenuity in their engines of torture) in introducing arbitrary power and all the horrors of slavery, and will only return from disappointment not from remorse, will ever make good subjects to a state founded in liberty, and inflexibly determined against every inroad of lawless dominion. The thirty-one criminals lately convicted of the most flagrant treason, and who, by the gracious interposition of government, were, upon very hopeful signs of *penitence*, generously pardoned, and then, with hypocritical cheerfulness, inlisted in our service, have all, to a man, deserted to the enemy, and are again in arms against their native country, with the accumulated guilt of its being now not only the country that first gave them life, but which hath, after they had most notoriously forfeited it, mercifully rescued them from death. Whence it is probable that a real Tory is by any human means absolutely inconvertible, having so entirely extinguished all the primitive virtue and patriotism natural to man, as not to leave a single spark to re-kindle the original flame— It is indeed against all probability that men, arrived at the highest possible pitch of degeneracy, the preferring of tyranny to a free government, should, except by a miracle of Omnipotence, be ever capable of one single virtuous impression. They have, by a kind of gigantic effort of villainy, astonished the whole world, even that of transcending, in the enormities of desolation and blood-shed, a race of murderers before unequalled, and without competitor. Were it not for these miscreants, we should have thought that for cool, deliberate cruelty, and unavailing, undecisive havoc, the sons of Britain were without parallel. But considering the education of the latter, which has familiarized them to the shedding of innocent blood, from the meer thirst of lucre, they have been excelled in their own peculiar and distinguishing excellence by this monstrous birth and off-scouring of America, who, in defiance of nature and of nurture, have not only by a reversed ambition chosen bondage before freedom, but waged an infernal war against their dearest connections, for not making the like abhorred and abominable election. By them have numbers of our most useful and meritorious citizens been ambushed, hunted down, pillaged, unhoused, stolen or butchered. By them has the present contest, on the part of Britain, been encouraged, aided and protracted. They are, therefore, responsible for all the additional blood that has been spilt by the addition of their weight in the scale of the enemy. Multitudes of them have superadded perjury to treason. At the commencement of our opposition they appeared more sanguine than others, and, like *the crackling of thorns under a pot*, exceeded in blaze and noise, the calm and durable flame of the steady and persevering. They have associated, subscribed and sworn to assist in repelling the hostile attempts of our bowelless oppressors. They have, with awful solemnity, plighted their faith and honour to stand, with their lives and fortunes, by the Congress and their General, in support of [illegible] liberty which, upon the first opportunity, they [illegible]diately arm'd to oppose, and have since sacrilegiously sworn utterly to exterminate. *This* worthy citizen has lost a venerable father; *that* one a beloved brother; and a third, a darling son, either immediately by their hands, or by their betraying him to the enemy, who, [illegible] mentary unintentional relapse into humanity, were sometimes inclined to spare, when these pitiful wretches [illegible] upon slaughter, or threatened to complain of a [illegible] officer, merely because he was not diabolical [illegible] Nor will such an act of grace prove eventual [illegible]

Princeton, May 29, 1778.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

CHARLES-TOWN (*South-Carolina*) *April* 30.

West Florida, Natches District, to wit.

Whereas on Thursday evening the 19th inst. Captain James Willing, in the service of the United States of North-America, arrived with a detachment of men under his command at the Natches Landing, and the next morning early sent out sundry parties, who almost at one and the same time made the inhabitants prisoners of war on their parole; and having hoisted the colours of the United States of America, and taken possession of the country in their name, the inhabitants, in their distressed and unprotected state, fearing the confiscation of their property, thought it necessary to wait on the said Capt. Willing, to propose terms of accommodation, which he readily agreed to. The said inhabitants unanimously delegated the four following gentlemen to treat for them and make the best terms they possibly could, viz. *William Hiorn*, Esq; *Charles Percy*, Esq; *S. Wells*, planter, and Major *Luke Collins*.

And as we the delegates have obtained leave from the people to call in any person to our assistance we may think proper, we have desired the following gentlemen, *Isaac Johnson*, Esq; *Richard Ellis*, Esq; and *Joseph Thomson*, planter.

WE the delegates of the people, and our associates, do propose the following terms to Capt. James Willing:

1st. That we will not in any wise take up arms against the United States of America, avail, abet, or in any wise give assistance to the enemies of the said States. *Agreed.*

2d. That our persons, slaves and other property, of what kind soever, shall remain safe and unmolested during our neutrality. *Agreed.*

3. That a list of the names of the slaves of the inhabitants shall upon honour be given in. *Agreed.*

4th. That Capt. Willing shall agree to send a flag of truce to the Choctaw Indians, to give out a great talk, with a belt, to prevent the Indians falling on this defenceless district. *Agreed.*

5th. That Capt. Willing, having in his custody as a prisoner, one Robert Welch, in whose possession was found an order from Farquhar Bethune, Esq; Commissary for the Choctaw nation, to distress, harrass, distress and oppose any party of Americans coming down the river: And it appearing to the inhabitants of this district that the life of the said Robert Welch was in danger, they petitioned the said Capt. Willing in his behalf, who immediately set him at liberty, and shall engage to send him with a flag into the Choctaw Nation, [illegible] great interest with them, to incline them to peace. *Agreed.*

6th. That the delegates and their [illegible] have leave to send a copy of these articles to [illegible] at Pensacola, [illegible] Excellency will take [illegible] desolation falling on [illegible]

[illegible] That the ac[illegible] on behalf of [illegible] will not [illegible]

[illegible] Charles Percy,
[illegible] Luke Collins.
Associates.
Isaac Johnson, Joseph Thompson,
Richard Ellis.

AGREED to in the [illegible] on behalf of the United States of America; and [illegible] officers of the Crown of Great-Britain who have property in this district excepted. Those who have held commissions, and [illegible] oath of neutrality, come within the above article.

JAMES WILLING, *Captain in the service of the United States of America.*

N. B. The property of all British, who are not residenters in this district, also excepted, they being enemies of the said States. JAMES WILLING.

To be sold by public vendue, on the premises, on the 13th of June inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

A PLANTATION, containing 320 acres, situate in Dover township, York county, seven miles from York-Town, on the left-hand road to Carlisle, known by the name of Old Opp's place, about 140 acres cleared, the rest good young timber; there are on the premises a good log dwelling-house, two stories high, with four well finished rooms, a new barn, with stone stables, built Dutch fashion, a good orchard, about 8 acres of meadow in good order, and 8 more to be made, and a good paled garden. *Eight Hundred Pounds* of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in yearly payments of £ 200 each, with security, if required. If the plantation is sold, there will be horses, cows, sheep, hogs, a waggon and gears, harrow, and many other things too tedious to mention, to be disposed of for cash, at the same place. Any person inclining to purchase may be informed of the title, by applying to the subscriber, in *York-Town*, who will give an indisputable one.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

York-Town in Pennsylvania, June 6, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all the Appeals from the Courts of Admiralty in the several States to Congress, which are now depending and undetermined before the Committee of Appeals appointed by Congress, are set down for trial on Monday the 27th day of July next, at the place where Congress shall be then sitting. The Court has resolved, in case of non-attendance of either of the parties, to proceed to a final sentence on hearing one side only.

By Order of the Court,
THOMAS M'KEAN, President.

N. B. The several printers of news-papers on the Continent are requested to publish the above advertisement.

DESERTED from Captain Isaac Coren's company of artillery, stationed in Carlisle, a certain James Cread, but sometimes calls himself Bready, of a dark complexion, brownish hair, tied behind, a sullen look, much given to liquor, a stout well made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high: Had on and took with him, a whitish coloured coat, made after the old fashion, an old red jacket, a pair of buckskin breeches, dirty and much worn, grey yarn stockings, half worn country linen shirt, a round old hat, and half soaled shoes, with brass buckles. Whoever takes up said deserter, and brings him to Carlisle, or secures him in any goal, so as he may be brought to his respective company, shall have Eight Dollars reward, paid by ISAAC COREN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, a person of a sober and good character, capable of carrying on that branch of business. Such a one may, by applying to Mr. JOHN. DUNLAP, Printer, in Lancaster, or to the Printers hereof, enter into immediate employ.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Antrim township, Cumberland county, in the night of the 25th of April last, two HORSES, one a black, with a star and ratch in his face, and some white on his under lip, four years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, branded S on the near shoulder, and M on the buttock; the other a light bay, eight years old; a small star in his forehead, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, and branded like the other. Whoever secures said horses and thief, so that he may be brought to conviction, shall have THIRTY POUNDS reward, or TEN POUNDS for each, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES MOORE.

TO be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of John Smith, farmer, in Maidenhead, six miles from Trenton, on the 20th day of June next, viz.

1 new twelve inch cable, 120 fathoms.
1 ten and a half inch ditto, 110 ditto, almost new.
1 seven and a half inch ditto, 90 fathoms, not half worn.

Shrowds, stays and standing rigging, for a vessel of 200 tons burthen.

ALSO to be sold at Easton, in Pennsylvania, on the 15th of June, by public sale, a compleat suit of sails and running rigging for a brigantine of about 200 tons burthen. For particulars, apply to

STEPHEN JOSEPH ROUGET.

To be SOLD,

TWO adjacent tracts of LAND, containing in the whole upwards of 300 acres, about one mile from the town of York, on the Codorus, opposite Rankin's mill. A saw-mill has been heretofore erected on the bank of the creek, the dam and part thereof still remaining. [illegible] dam may also be erected on another part of [illegible] stream. There is a proper [illegible] order, and a [illegible] generally is of a [illegible] cleared; there [illegible] buildings on these [illegible] ber, in York-[illegible] D. PETERS.